

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Vol. III. No. 172

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1919.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1926

290 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK EDITION

Price 3 Cents

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

CS RIOT AS CALLES RULE SHUTS CHURCHES

President of Mexico Hits at Reactionaries

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1.—The taking over of the churches by government authorities for the sealing of religious treasures and the closing of the annexes in accordance with regulations, resulted in a few disturbances growing out of riots caused by catholics in which three were killed, a score injured and 75 arrested.

BARON MUNCHAUSEN made a serious mistake in getting born too soon. That delightfully imaginative person would not only enjoy himself immensely at his favorite profession, but he would find a lucrative market for his wares. Since the world was broken out the art of lying has come into its own. Hitherto prevarication was somewhat of a monopoly in diplomatic circles, but the necessities of the situation made lying a mass occupation. Two cities became famous or notorious—depending on the sympathies of the reader—for the efficiency of their lie mills. They are Helsinki in Finland and Geneva, Switzerland.

WHEN the central powers were defeated the liars turned on Soviet Russia. The volume of production has decreased, it must be admitted that the quality has not deteriorated. Riga has taken the place of Riga and Geneva is too busy handling the league of nations trade to be a serious competitor. Paris now steps into the ring with a version about the present conference of opinion of the Russian Communist Party that it is worthy of space in this column.

THE yarn is by Paul Scott Mowrer, one of the Chicago Daily News' European correspondents. It appeared in the News of July 30. The early edition had an intelligent and reasonably correct story of the situation from Junius Wood, who is stationed in Moscow. But Mowrer's fable kicked it into the melting pot. Briefly, he tells us that European diplomatic circles see in the struggle between the viewpoints of Stalin and Zinoviev a last stand fight of the "extremists," among which Zinoviev is listed, against the opportunists. Stalin is head of the latter faction, says Mowrer.

HERE is where the pot begins to boil furiously. Bubble, bubble. The correspondent takes another drink of cognac and says that Dzerzhinsky, famous head of the former Cheka, was an extremist and the last remaining hurdle in the way of the opportunists. He was slated for removal and refused to leave. He pulled a gun on Trotsky, but was disarmed and ordered executed. This was accomplished by the unusual method of suffocation. This follows the usual stories of "disorders" here and there, troops rushing back and forth and friends of Dzerzhinsky getting arrested. And, of course, when Dzerzhinsky's room was searched the usual discovery of jewels, etc., was made.

THOSE who suspect everything in the capitalist press to be a lie until proven otherwise will pay no attention to those yarns, but there are thousands of others who take obvious propaganda in the capitalist press as gospel. Mowrer's yarn is too silly to do anything but laugh it off. It is a case of the wish being father to the thought.

(Continued on page 2)

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES HEAR NOTHING OF THE PRAYER FOR CATHOLICS

Catholic churches throughout the world prayed for the church in Mexico yesterday as part of the Vatican's campaign to assist the Mexican clergy in its fight against the constitution of 1917, being enforced for the first time by the Calles government. In the United States the propaganda is particularly intense among catholics because of the possibility of this country's intervention if sufficient pressure is brought to bear.

The extent of the movement is indicated by the fact that the catholics are being joined by protestants in prayers for the church in Mexico. The national publication of the Episcopal church, *Living Age*, contains a plea for all protestants to pray with the catholics for "the persecuted church in Mexico."

The journal says that suspension of catholic services in Mexico by the catholic church may "very likely be followed by like action on our part."

"We hope," it adds, "that many other American Christians than Roman Catholics will carry out the earnest suggestion of the pope for united prayer on Aug. 1 when the new regime begins."

In Chicago several Episcopal churches announced that they had heard nothing of the proposed prayers.

Special Articles on Mexico by Manuel Gomez, Secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League

Tomorrow The DAILY WORKER will begin the publication of a series of special articles on the struggle between the present Calles government in Mexico and the catholic church. This struggle seriously concerns all the workers of the United States. They should become acquainted with the issues at stake. There will be five articles. What they will contain is shown by their titles as follows:

First: The Background of the Present Religious Conflict in Mexico.

Second: The Class Lines in the Conflict.

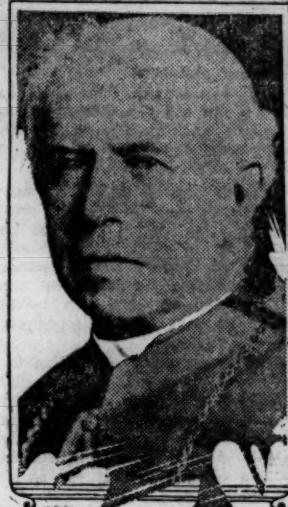
Third: The Church and Foreign Intervention in Mexico.

Fourth: The Catholic Church and American Imperialism.

Fifth: The Meaning of Mexico's "Reformation."

Order special bundles of The DAILY WORKER of these issues and distribute them among catholic workers, and workers professing other religions, in order to beat down any prejudice that might be aroused against Mexico as the basis of new Wall Street aggressions south of the Rio Grande. Address: The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

MEXICAN ARCHBISHOP WHO LEADS FIGHT OF HIERARCHY IN MEXICO



Archbishop Boray del Rio of Mexico City is the head of the Mexican Catholic church. It was he who sent a pastoral letter to the newspaper *El Universal* on three different occasions, severely criticizing and denouncing the constitution of 1917 that caused the present struggle between the government and the church to come to a head.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

THE NEW YORK PARTY STARTS DRIVE TO GET SIGNATURES

20,000 Needed for State Ballot

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The following candidates have been nominated by the Workers' (Communist) Party for the coming city and state elections:

For governor, Benjamin Gitlow; for lieutenant governor, Franklin P. Brill of Buffalo; for state comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz; for attorney general, Arthur S. Leeds.

New York City ticket: 2 A. D. Manhattan, Rubin Saltzman; 4th A. D. Manhattan, Meyer Loomin; 6th A. D. Manhattan, Benjamin Lipschitz; 8th A. D. Manhattan, Rebecca Grecht; 10th A. D. Manhattan, John C. McDonald; 17th A. D. Manhattan, Fannie Warshafsky; 18th A. D. Manhattan, Abraham Markoff; 14th A. D. Manhattan, Elmer T. Allison; 3rd Bronx, Joseph P. Dugug; 4th Bronx, Rose Worts; 5th Bronx, Charles Zimmerman; 7th Bronx, J. Borochovitch; 6th Brooklyn, Samuel Nessin; 14th Brooklyn, George Primoff.

Congressional Candidates.

Tenth congressional Dist., Brooklyn, Bertram D. Wolfe; 12th congressional Dist., Man., Harry M. Winitsky;

13th congressional Dist., Man., Charles Krumbein; 14th congressional Dist., Man., Alexander Trachtenberg; 20th congressional Dist., Man., William Weinstein; 23rd congressional Dist., Bronx, Moissey J. Ogin.

The task of placing the ticket on the ballot this year is a tremendous one. At least 20,000 signatures must be procured for the state ticket and at least the same amount of signatures for all candidates in New York City. All party members are instructed to immediately turn in their names either to their section manager or to the campaign office and they will then receive instructions as to the procedure in this work and will receive their petitions and territories in which they are to work.

All party members must immediately go to the local office at once and register for this work. They will be assigned to a class for their instructions for signature collecting.

Negro Runs Against Senator Curtis in Kansas Primaries

TOPEKA, Kans., Aug. 1.—Nick Chiles, Negro, editor of a weekly newspaper in Topeka, will be the lone candidate against United States Senator Charles Curtis in the Kansas republican primaries. The primaries will be held August 3.

PASSAIC STRIKERS AGAIN SEEK ADMISSION INTO THE A. F. OF L.

PASSAIC, N. J., August 1.—At a mass meeting attended by over 8,000 striking textile workers of Passaic, Lodi and Garfield, it was unanimously decided to again seek admission into the American Federation of Labor.

Further peace negotiations have been placed in the hands of W. Jett Lauck of Washington, Henry T. Hunt and Helen Todd of New York, and Frank P. Walsh.

Miners' Delegates Coming

(Special to The Daily Worker)

London, August 1.—Expressing the hope that the organized labor movement of America might do as well as the trade unions of Soviet Russia have done in making substantial contributions in cash to the 1,200,000 striking coal miners of Great Britain and their wives and children, a delegation of the British Miners' Federation sailed yesterday on the *Berengaria* to conduct a campaign throughout the United States for strike relief.

The delegation, composed of four miners' representatives together with Ben Tillet, A. A. Purcell and Ellen Wilkinson, all labor party members of the British parliament, are sailing at the invitation of the American labor unions and will be received as the guests of the American Federation of Labor and its largest industrial union, the United Mine Workers of America.

From New York, the delegation will go directly to the headquarters of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis, where the U. M. W. of A. officials will take charge of the campaign and the itinerary of the speakers. The duration of the campaign will depend upon the needs of the British miners, who are fighting against a wage cut and the longer work day law recently passed by parliament.

JOIN A. F. OF L., WEISBORD URGES MILL STRIKERS

Make Bosses Deal with Union, Urges Leader

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 1.—"Soon we shall go back into the mills with an unbreakable union," declared Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic textile strike at the mass meeting of the strikers at which they discussed the terms of settlement presented to Senator Borah and their attitude towards the American Federation of Labor.

"The fake issues of Weisbord and Communists are done away with," he declared, "for I explained to Senator Borah that they had only been injected into the situation by mill owners who wished to evade discussion of the real issues. I told him that Weisbord will never stand in the way of the interests of the workers. My strike is not separate and apart from the interests of the workers. I came here because I understood the need of the workers, their desperate situation. After six months of struggle in which a strong union has been built that cannot be broken, Weisbord is willing to step aside."

Over and over again he emphasized that altho he might eliminate himself from negotiations, "the organization cannot and must not withdraw." He told the workers that he had made this a condition of settlement in his talks with Borah, that the mills must deal with the union.

Touching on the attitude of the United Front Committee toward affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, Weisbord referred to it as "the main stream of American labor from which we cannot afford to be separate." He reaffirmed amid applause of the strikers the unqualified desire of the United Front Committee to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Four representatives of the Associated Societies and Parishes of Passaic and vicinity spoke at the meeting, urging the strikers to stand firm with their leadership. The Citizens Committee was bitterly assailed.

The speakers were: Chairman W. R. Vanecek, Rev. C. L. Orbach, Rev. Michael Sotak, and Rev. Ivanyshev. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Robert Dunn were the other speakers.

"The clubbing of the furriers, who are American Federation of Labor members, in Passaic on Sunday is an outrage that will never be forgotten," declared Flynn. "These innocent people, who merely wished to show their solidarity with their Passaic brothers and were brutally attacked and wounded, have shown their defiance to the scabs with a contribution of \$5,000, delivered this morning."

A crude attempt to frame-up Albert Weisbord was made by a cop that was quite drunk and full of plans. The cop hopped onto the running board of the car Weisbord was in and chirped: "You're under arrest."

"What am I arrested for?" inquired Weisbord.

"For blocking traffic," piped the cop. "How can I be blocking traffic when I am sitting in this car?" asked Weisbord.

"Well, you're under arrest for giving

(Continued on page 2)

SACCO-VANZETTI CASE DELAYED TILL AUTUMN; HEAR FROM PARIS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., August 1.—Ten thousand workers gathered in a mass meeting in Paris on July 27 to protest against the execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti for murders blamed on them in this state, according to cable dispatches received here. The meeting was called by the Confédération Générale du Travail.

Owing to the continued illness of Judge Webster Thayer, who presided at the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, it is indicated in legal circles here that there will be no hearing on a pending motion for a new trial until autumn. This motion is based on the confessions of Celestino Medeiros, that he and other gangsters committed the payroll murders at South Braintree in 1920 for which the two Italian laborites were convicted.

RUSSIA AND THE NEGROES

THE writer of this article, Professor William Pickens, formerly dean of Morgan College, Baltimore, is one of the most influential leaders in the Negro liberation movement in the United States. He is now field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Since the time when Pickens, as a Negro laborer without any early school advantages, won the first prize for oratory at Yale University, he has been known as one of the ablest speakers and writers in the United States. He is author of the books, "Bursting Bonds" and "The American Aesop." At the LaFollette convention in Cleveland in 1924, Pickens created a sensation by jumping on the platform as an uninvited guest, compelling the attention of the convention and making a powerful but vain plea for a stand against the ku klux klan.

(By DEAN WILLIAM PICKENS.)

IN New York newspapers we have just read the following headline: "Reds Trying to Convert Negroes to Communism." And under that headline was the following story. We give it complete:

"Russian Communists are seeking to organize Communist groups among American Negroes, according to Scotland Yard, which has been investigating the activities of Communists here (in London). The Soviet strategy is alleged to be to induce Negroes playing in local dance halls and night clubs to accept large sums to appear in Moscow, where they would be converted to Communism and then sent to the United States to spread the doctrine."

Whether the positive statement in that headline is true or not we do not know—and do not care—but we know that the story supporting the headline is too weak to justify the headline. But this is the usual American newspaper method of lying: to get hold of a little story which, as is evident in this case, may be only a mixture of irrelevant details and embellished guesses, and then to write some big headline which is not even justified by those details and guesses. What more, for example, has the hiring of Negro vaudeville actors to come to Moscow and put on shows to do with converting Negroes to Communism than the hiring of Negro actors from New York to come to London and put on shows has to do with converting American Negroes to monarchism?

And, mind you, we are not saying nor implying that Russian Communists would be doing anything foolish or criminal if they were seeking to convert Negroes to Communism by letting them see what it is and how it works. That would be just about the most sensible and the fairest way we could ever think of for converting anybody to anything. If an experience with Communists and Communism converts anybody to that system of society, they ought to be converted to it. Seeing Russia will doubtless get American Negroes or anybody else much nearer to the truth about that country than reading American newspapers about Russia. We will be possessed that if Mississippi wanted to convert Negroes from any other part of the world to a belief in Mississippi methods, Mississippi democrats would never attempt to do it by inducing colored people to "come and see" how the thing works in Mississippi. This willingness to be seen, and seen intimately, is at least one point in Russia's favor.

Now, if Russia is only half as bad as American newspapers have pictured it, the best way in the world to turn some man against it would be to



DEAN WILLIAM PICKENS.

let him see it for himself. Frankly, it seems to us that Mississippi and New York newspapers are afraid that if American Negroes see Russia they may conclude that it is a darn sight better civilization than what they see in Vicksburg and Yonkers.

I tell you there is something inconsistent between this American report about Russia and this American fear of letting Americans see Russia. They are certainly not afraid that American Negroes will hate what they see in Russia, or that they will conclude that Mississippi is a better place to live in than is "awful" Russia. If a visit to Moscow were expected to make Negroes more willing to be oppressed in Mississippi, then Mississippi would send annually a state delegation of Negroes to Moscow, to come back and report.

Well, what ARE they afraid of? Draw your own conclusions, Sambo.

(Continued on Page 3.)

'NO PROPAGANDA', JUDGE'S PLEA IN RAKOSI'S TRIAL

Seek to Gag Militant Worker on Stand

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 12.—(By Impresario)—At nine o'clock this morning the trial of Mathias Rakosi and his associates began. The entire court building was surrounded by a cordon of police and detectives. A large crowd of workers gathered in front of the court building. The crowd greeted the defendants on their way to the trial with loud cheers. The workers tried again to gain admission to the court building, in order to be present at the trial but were prevented from doing so by the police.

Crowded Courtroom.

Most of the public in the courtroom consists of detectives, prosecuting attorneys and jurists. A large number of foreign journalists are present at the trial, amongst them Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld and Dr. Arthur Rosenberg, members of the German Reichstag, and Kreibich, member of the Czechoslovak parliament. Most of the session was devoted to the registration

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INDIANAPOLIS TRACTION STRIKERS ARE GIVEN HEAVY SENTENCES FOR DEFYING ANTI-UNION INJUNCTION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 1.—Sentences ranging from 10 to 40 days in the Marion county jail were handed down here today by Federal Judge Saltzell against 7 of the 11 men convicted of violating a federal injunction in connection with the street car strike here.

John M. Parker and Robert B. Armstrong, vice-presidents of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees' Association, received the heaviest sentences of 40 days each.

GO SLOWLY ON CONTRACTS IN N. Y. MARKET

Garment Strikers Hold Jobbers to Account

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 1.—A total of 30 garment manufacturers have settled to date with the Cloakmakers' Union joint board on union terms, it was announced at the offices of the joint board. However, despite 200 applications from manufacturers and jobbers, David Dubinsky, secretary of the strike settlement committee, warned that not more than 50 agreements are likely to be concluded from the applications in hand, because there is no evidence that the remainder can give adequate guarantees of living up to union conditions.

Must Aim at Jobbers.

Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, speaking to hundreds of striking shop chairman at Webster Hall, warned against precipitating settlements with manufacturers who are under the suspicion of giving a considerable portion of their work to jobbers not responsible to the union. He declared that the purposes of the strike will not be lost if jobbers, not yet brought to account, can obtain surreptitiously some of their work from independent manufacturers.

"It is not to the union's advantage to settle with any manufacturers about whom we have the slightest suspicion of doubt. We therefore must ask you to inform your workers not to press for individual settlements and so obscure the main issues of the strike. We must, and we are able, to show the jobbers that they can get no work done either in New York or out of town. Then they will have to treat us, whether they like it or not."

Close Out of Town Shops.

Despite frequent arrests out of town, the strikers' out-of-town committee, thru Jacob Halpern, chairman, is able to report that hardly does a non-union shop attempt to rear its head that it is promptly shut down. Six pickets were arrested in Morristown, N. J., and fined \$2 a piece, but not until a shop had been closed down. Three strikers were arrested in Orange, but a shop there was closed. Another shop was shut down in New Brunswick. As a result of union activities there, four men were arrested and held for the grand jury, charges of assault being branded as absurd. A shop was closed in Summit.

It is generally admitted in the garment industry that the success of the union in preventing the operation of mushroom shops outside Greater New York will be the greatest determining factor in bringing the jobbers, who control 75 per cent of the industry, to terms. Their ability to get work done at this time is almost negligible, according to Mr. Hyman.

Contest Injunctions.

The general strike committee met at Manhattan Lyceum and put the finishing touches to the text of the proposed agreement with jobbers. Council for the union will appear in the supreme court to fight making permanent an injunction obtained by the manufacturers to prevent alleged intimidation of non-union designers. This will be in the nature of a test case, since it involved the right of picketing and of peaceful persuasion to join the union.

Herrin Coal Mines Resume Operation

HERRIN, Ill., August 1.—For the first time since March 30 last, every operating mine in the vicinity of Herrin was working today.

A report from a railroad office here indicated the coal business has increased 25% in the past ten days and officials anticipate a similar advancement in the next ten days. The Bobby Dick Mine which has not been in operation for several months will resume activities next Monday, employing several hundred men. There are plenty of unemployed workers in Herrin to meet the demand for men.

WEST VIRGINIA JUDGE DEALS OUT SENTENCES TO STRIKING MINERS

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Aug. 1.—The strike in Scott's Run continues despite injunctions and arrests of union officials and pickets. The infamous "Injunction Judge" I. G. Lazzelle sentenced Sanford Synder and Ish Barnes, international representatives of the United Mine Workers of America in the Scott's Run region, to 30 days in jail and \$200 fine each.

Three miners were given a sentence of ten days and \$50 fine each and two women pickets were given a fine of \$50 each.

A motion for an arrest of judgment until appeal is taken was refused by the court. The case was appealed to the state supreme court of appeals and an order was issued by this court for the immediate release of the five men on bail of \$1,000 each.

Stop Religious Service.

The picketing continues all along the line. An attempt to hold religious

MEXICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CALLES MAKE DECLARATIONS IN WAR WITH CATHOLIC CHURCH

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1.—A committee from the Mexican Federation of Labor (C. R. O. M.) visited the official residence of President Calles today and pledged the solidarity of labor's forces to the government in its fight against the catholic church. The president answered the labor declaration with a statement that in part follows:

"The challenge of the church was made just at a time when questions were arising of an international character which were defining whether Mexico was a sovereign country or not. (The president presumably was referring to the oil-land legislation.)

Clergy Declares War.

"At such a time the clergy threw its challenge to the government, making declarations to the reactionary press of the capital that they did not recognize the general constitution of the Mexican republic and ordering all their supporters to disobey and fight the constitution.

"The clergy stated in its declaration that the religious clauses in the constitution were a hindrance to Mexico, an abuse, and should not be obeyed. In the face of this attitude the government had to fight, according to law, and with right and justice, this high-handed attitude of the clergy. The result of this strife you already know. We are seeing it thru. It is a struggle of darkness against light."

Labor's Pledge.

The declaration of the Mexican Federation of Labor to President Calles follows:

"We notify you that we are ready to defend the revolutionary principles with our lives.

Clear Cut Issue.

"Only one thing does organized labor demand of you, which is that the situation be made clear in order to be able to fight the enemy face to face and in the open; that you expel from your administration the sectarian elements which have always hindered the energetic work of the revolutionary government, in order that in this supreme movement every one may group about his colors."

The statement declared that during past Mexican history, iron-handed dictatorship had drowned in blood attempts of the workmen to free themselves. It continued:

Fight Ignorance.

"The government is attempting to end the ignorance of Mexican workmen resulting from thirty years of tyranny and ten years of revolution. It is this ignorance which the clergy is attempting to use by fixing in the minds of our comrades and our people generally the belief that religion and the clergy are one and the same thing. You have shown, as we show, profound respect for all religious creeds; but we are opposed to propagation of the spiritualism within a religion by using it as weapon to destroy the revolutionary conquest of the people.

Ready to Give Blood.

"Therefore the proletariat offers you its enthusiastic support, notifying you that in this historic moment you are not alone but that organized labor of Mexico is with you and does not hesitate to offer you its blood to save the revolution."

Linemen and Truck Drivers Join Hands in Fight on Bosses

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Electric linemen and companion truck drivers are striking against the George W. Ellis Co., Inc., for its failure to sign the old wage and working agreement with Local No. 14, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The workers have charge of the electric light and power lines in 12 cities and towns outside of Boston as well as of the Boston Edison Company.

The Ellis firm is successor to the former contractor, Fred T. Ley Co., with which the union had had an agreement for years. The refusal of the Ellis concern to sign with the union came as a surprise. The men get 95 cents an hour for hazardous skilled work, while Boston building trades workers get \$1.25 up per hour. The 26 truck drivers, who struck with the 103 linemen, are members of the teamsters' local.

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PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKERS GET \$4,000 OF NEW YORK FURRIERS

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 1.—The New York Furriers' Union has turned in a check for \$4,000 as the first installment on the \$12,000 the union is raising thru a membership tax for Passaic strike relief.

Five thousand dollars have also been received from the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, of which Mrs. Clarina Michelson is the secretary.

NOCKELS AND FITZ WANT TO RUN THE JAIL

Better Than Fighting Against Injunctions

(By Our Untiring Reporter)

The half a dozen members of the I. L. G. W. U., who are still in the county jail because they violated an anti-picketing injunction, have the chance of a lifetime if they only knew it. They may be invited by a harassed Judge to run the county jail.

Perhaps it never occurred to the girls, but they were too busy fighting to do much thinking. Somebody once said that history left the fighting to the girls.

Never Too Late to Learn.

Therefore Edward Nockels and John Fitzpatrick, who began to read history recently have a lot of time to devote to thinking. Those two very much abused labor leaders were recently taken to task at a federation meeting for not doing anything to help the jailed pickets, other than asking their friend Len Small for a pardon. Stung by the taunt, John and Ed swung around in their battered swivel chairs like two gigantic weather vanes.

Time for Action.

Said John to Ed: "The reds will have us 'in red' politically unless we do something for those pickets."

"I'll fight them in couples," growled Ed. "They're no good anyhow. They can't fight. If I was a young man—"

David Stopped Goliath.

"Now can that stuff," replied John. "Do you remember the day 'Big' Fitchie walked across the room at the federation meeting wanting to know who said, 'Sit down, you big stiff?' And little Walt of the iron workers, who never opened his mouth until then, piped up and said, 'I said it, you big bum. What are you going to do about it?' And Fitchie sat down. Ed, that kind of stuff doesn't work as it used to in the days of old Skinny Madden. Brains is what counts today. Put on your hat and do a little thinking."

Ed Ran Into an Idea.

There was silence for a few minutes. Ed was reading his favorite daily paper, the Chicago Tribune.

"I have it," he said. "They're looking for a gang to run the county jail. Suppose we demand that the I. L. G. W. U. pickets be hanged the job. This will save our hides from the reds. Surely they cannot expect any more than that from us."

He Saved the Day.

"Good bye, Ed," chuckled John. "Only for you I wouldn't know what to do. You are a genius. Sit down and write a letter to Judge Jack McGoorty."

Ed got busy and this is part of what he wrote:

"May we ask, Judge, when appointing an advisory committee on jail conditions, etc., why the class distinction? Why highbrows and intellectuals? Why bankers? Why a director of a self-constituted so-called crime commission?"

The Chicago Federation of Labor, representing the labor movement of this city, is an honest-to-good civic organization not organized for profit, a human and humane institution of the working people. And we have quite a few men and women prisoners in the county jail because of the illegal abuse of the injunction by some of our judges in industrial disputes.

"Therefore we suggest that these folks with the experience of the county jail, who are there because they are poor, be substituted for some of those on your advisory committee."

Chicago Nuclei Elect Delegates for Nomination Conference

The Workers' (Communist) Party nomination conference will be held Tuesday, Aug. 10, 7 p. m., at the North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St., to nominate the party ticket for the state and county ballots for the November elections. The conference will also consider the organization of the election campaign and the adoption of an election platform. Chicago nuclei should each send two delegates to this conference. The cities in the northern part of the state having party units will also send delegates. A separate conference is being held down state.

They refused to be such and were left stranded by the mill agents. In some cases the Massachusetts workers went to the United Front Committee in Passaic for aid in getting back to their homes.

Grand Jury Ready to Act on Church Death

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 1.—Its investigation complete, the Tarrant county grand jury was ready to vote today on the question of laying a formal charge of murder against Rev. J. Frank Norris, fundamentalist leader who shot and killed D. E. Chipp, prominent lumber broker and clubman, in the pastor's study of the First Baptist Church here July 17.

Should the grand jury accept Norris' sworn statement that he shot in self-defense, the pastor would be freed immediately from the \$10,000 bond under which he has been at liberty since the killing.

So remote! It should not be forgotten that the Chicago Federation of Labor endorsed Smith.

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Workers Will Judge the Socialist Party on Its United Front Position

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.

OUTSIDE a few favored spots over the nation, there isn't much organized material with which to build the United labor front against the capitalist parties for this year's congressional elections.

Thus the organizations that do exist stand more glaringly in the limelight and their activities receive closer scrutiny.

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"I'll fight them in couples," growled Ed. "They're no good anyhow. They can't fight. If I was a young man—"

David Stopped Goliath.

"Now can that stuff," replied John. "Do you remember the day 'Big' Fitchie walked across the room at the federation meeting wanting to know who said, 'Sit down, you big stiff?' And little Walt of the iron workers, who never opened his mouth until then, piped up and said, 'I said it, you big bum. What are you going to do about it?' And Fitchie sat down. Ed, that kind of stuff doesn't work as it used to in the days of old Skinny Madden. Brains is what counts today. Put on your hat and do a little thinking."

Ed Ran Into an Idea.

There was silence for a few minutes. Ed was reading his favorite daily paper, the Chicago Tribune.

"I have it," he said. "They're looking for a gang to run the county jail. Suppose we demand that the I. L. G. W. U. pickets be hanged the job. This will save our hides from the reds. Surely they cannot expect any more than that from us."

He Saved the Day.

"Good bye, Ed," chuckled John. "Only for you I wouldn't know what to do. You are a genius. Sit down and write a letter to Judge Jack McGoorty."

Ed got busy and this is part of what he wrote:

"May we ask, Judge, when appointing an advisory committee on jail conditions, etc., why the class distinction? Why highbrows and intellectuals? Why bankers? Why a director of a self-constituted so-called crime commission?"

The Chicago Federation of Labor, representing the labor movement of this city, is an honest-to-good civic organization not organized for profit, a human and humane institution of the working people. And we have quite a few men and women prisoners in the county jail because of the illegal abuse of the injunction by some of our judges in industrial disputes.

"Therefore we suggest that these folks with the experience of the county jail, who are there because they are poor, be substituted for some of those on your advisory committee."

INSULL WILL BE ASKED WHY HE GAVE COIN

(Continued from page 1)

ing me back talk," declared the uniformed thug.

On the way to the station the cop thought of another bright idea. When they arrived at the station Weisbord was accused of another charge—that of carrying concealed weapons. A huge bologna knife, which the cop produced from his own pocket, was declared to be the property of Weisbord. Even the sergeant looked skeptical and released the strike leader on \$25 bail. The police court judge was very grave the next day. He exacted a \$200 bail and held Weisbord for the grand jury on this charge.

Report Revolution Brewing.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 1.—Rumors are ripe here of counter-revolutionary movements being started along the Mexican border. There are wild stories of General Obregon making preparations to lead an army against the Calles forces in an attempt to overthrow the present government by taking advantage of the present

controversy and espousing the catholic cause to accomplish the coup. There are many refugee Mexicans here, former leaders of reactionary parties, who are anxious to have a chance of regaining their lost power. Among them is Adolph de la Huerta, who failed in a movement two years ago.

Arms Question Up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary of State Kellogg is known to have received demands from arms manufacturers for months past, to lift the embargo on shipment of arms to Mexico. Fresh demands and pressure have followed the recent crisis in Mexico.

It is known also that demands are pouring in from catholic sources asking the state department to address a note to the Mexican government protesting against the anti-religious laws. The precedent cited as grounds for this action is the note sent by Kellogg in protest against anti-oil and land laws. The state department is still considering the question of the arms embargo and no decision has yet been reached.

'NO PROPAGANDA,' JUDGE'S PLEA IN RAKOSI'S TRIAL

Seek to Gag Militant Worker on Stand

(Continued from page 1)
of the personal data of 58 defendants by the chief justice.

The trial proper began with a surprise, as—contrary to the order of the indictment—Comrade Oery was the first defendant to be examined.

Organize Party.
Oery declared that he returned to Budapest from exile at the beginning of 1923 to organize a Communist Party and to propagate Communism. The Hungarian social-democracy concluded a pact with the Bethlen government, in which it had betrayed the workers. It came to the assistance of the bourgeois jailers and betrayed the workers' cause instead of advocating it. He pointed out that there was only one way out of today's misery: the proletarian revolution and that was why he was taking part in the organization of the Communist Party and endeavoring to overthrow the present system thru the might of the masses.

Oery declared that he did not feel guilty: The memory of the dictatorship of the proletariat stands before the Hungarian class unblamed. He declared he only owed responsibility to the proletariat. No jail sentence he insisted would prevent him from continuing this work of the Communist Party.

Rakosi Takes Stand.

The second defendant to take the witness stand was Comrade Rakosi. The chief justice was interested in learning how he became a Communist.

Rakosi stated that he became a socialist while at school and adopted the Marxist teachings. He was convinced that the social-democracy would fight against war and would utilize the war to emancipate the working class and to overthrow capitalism.

He found out later that the social-democracy "fought" the war with empty phrases and betrayed the interests of the workers. Rakosi discussed the various socialist parties and showed that they have become allies of the bourgeoisie. The chief justice interrupted Rakosi in the midst of his statement by adjourning the session.

Second Session.

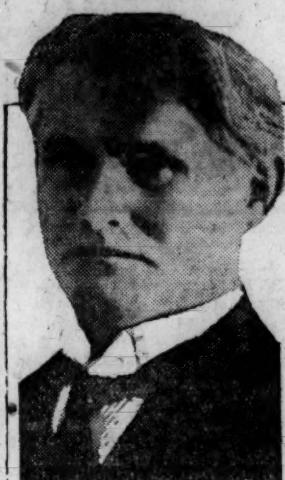
Today's session began with a warning by the president of the court to Comrade Rakosi that he confine himself exclusively to his defense and avoid making propaganda for the Communist Party in the court room. Comrade Rakosi at once protested against this warning.

"I have absolutely nothing to defend. A political trial is being conducted here, and I consider it my inalienable right to express my opinions and my viewpoint."

Comrade Rakosi devoted the first part of his testimony to the proletarian dictatorship in Hungary. He showed how the victorious counter-revolution is doing all it can to besmirch the memory of that dictatorship and of its Communist leaders.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat for the first time since 1948 was a real national foreign policy carried out in Hungary. The standard-bearer of this foreign policy was the Red Army of Soviet Hungary which victoriously fought its struggle against the rapacious Czech and

LITHUANIAN PRESIDENT HAS TO WORRY ABOUT NEW POLISH INVASION



A FREE PORTO RICO DEMANDED BY NATIONALS

Mass Meeting Attacks U. S. Imperialist Control

By J. NEVARES SAGER,
Porto Rican Section, All-America
Anti-Imperialist League.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 21—(By Mail)—Indicative of the increasing fervor for national independence among the people of Porto Rico is the attendance and enthusiasm at public meetings of the Nationalist Party, which is on terms of intimate association with the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (Porto Rican Section). Equally significant is the growth of the league section itself. A sub-section has now been organized in San Juan, with representatives of the student's federation, newspapermen and workers' organizations. Sub-sections now exist in San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez.

Big Mass Meeting.

At a big mass meeting in the public plaza of San Juan yesterday, under the auspices of the Nationalist Party of Porto Rico, the representative of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League appeared on the same platform with Federico Acosta Velarde and Albizu Campos, president and vice-president respectively of the Nationalist Party.

Senores Acosta Velarde and Albizu Campos made brilliant speeches. The former glorified the memory of the great Porto Rican patriot, Jose de Diego. Albizu Campos reiterated the demand of the Nationalist Party for a constituent congress of the Porto Rican people to legislate for the island in spite of the representatives of United States imperial "authority" established there.

The newly-organized San Juan sub-section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League has as its secretary, Emilio R. Delgado, and includes among its members E. R. Chevermont, the foremost living poet of Porto Rico.

Flint Automobiles to Be Made in Their Elizabeth, N. J., Plant

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 1.—After

Sept. 1 the Flint car will be manufactured in the Elizabeth plant of the Durant Motor company of New Jersey. The present Flint plant in Flint, Mich., has been bought by the General Motors corporation.

List of Dead Grows in Japanese Floods

TOKIO, Aug. 1.—The list of dead in the floods that have inundated country adjacent to Niigata was mounting today. Reliable estimates now place the deaths from drowning at 200, and 200 others are missing.

Niigata City, the largest in the prefecture, is menaced by flood waters today. Seven tributaries of the Shiman River, swollen by the heavy rains, threaten to sweep thru the city. Continued rains are augmenting the floods and hampering relief measures.

Get an autographed copy of Red Cartoons by Fred Ellis and Robert Minor.

Anti-Labor States Attorney Among Witnesses In Illinois Senatorial Primary Slush Fund Quiz



The open-shoppers' tool, States Attorney Robert E. Crowe, was part of the gang who helped to spend Samuel Insull's money to elect Frank L. Smith, Insull's pet on the State Utilities Commission to the senate. Above is seen a general view of the hearing in the Federal building. At the left are Charles V. Barrett and Robert E. Crowe, powerful republican leaders whose war chest held at least \$175,000 of campaign funds, used in support of Frank L. Smith, the successful senatorial candidate. At the right is Henry I. Green, treasurer of the McKinley campaign, whose testimony indicates that Senator McKinley spent \$352,616 of his own money in his unsuccessful battle.

A FREE PORTO RICO DEMANDED BY NATIONALS

Mass Meeting Attacks U. S. Imperialist Control

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

THE LABOR PRESS

THE Sleeping Car Conductor—Official organ of the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors—Published Monthly—48 Pages—Illustrated.

LOWELL SILK MILL WORKERS ARE STILL OUT

Wage Fight Against Vicious Speed-Up

LOWELL, Mass., August 1.—The Lowell silk mill workers are exhibiting a wonderful spirit of solidarity in their strike against increased number of looms and a wage cut which has practically shut down the mill. The strike developed as a result of an attempt by the Newmarket Company, which owns the mill, to increase the number of looms operated by the pongee workers from four to six and at the same time to cut wages from 2 to 6 cents a 1,000 picks of cloth to 1 and 51 mills. Twenty pongee weavers walked out. They were followed by 150 weavers of other departments, all the loomfixers and some winders and twisters.

The strikers elected a strike and picket committee. The following demands were placed before the bosses:

Return of the pongee weavers to the four-loom base and three for the satin and casket lining, the wide looms to be subject for future arbitration.

Twenty per cent increase in wages. Time and a half for overtime.

Sanitary conditions, a ventilation system, and rest room for the girls and women.

Full rate of pay for time lost on the job thru no fault of the workers.

Recognition of the mill council or union.

No discrimination against any striker.

Under a so-called headquarters plan, the number of looms of the silk weavers were increased from four to six, making an increase in production of 50 per cent, while wages were cut 33 per cent.

Conditions in the mill are extremely unsanitary. The work rooms are hot and stuffy. There is no ventilation of any kind. The temperature in the mill is constantly 90 degrees, while the windows are kept shut. Girls and women work in this unbearable heat. Our clothes stick to our backs. We are always wet thru and thru with sweat. There is no rest room for the girls and women.

The company raises the cry of poverty. The mill has been running steadily for years and the company made \$800,000 last year.

Why Many Workers Remember R. T. Lincoln

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 1.—Rob

ert Todd Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, who died at his home in Manchester, Vt., is chiefly remembered by workers, particularly Pullman Company workers, for his failure to give them consideration when he was president of the company and later chairman of its board of directors. Lincoln supported the company policy of fighting trade unions.

He has been attacked by Negro workers for allowing Pullman porters and maids to be kept in virtual industrial bondage, altho his father, as president of the United States, was supposed to have freed them from slavery. Lincoln's anti-labor policy was equally true in other corporations in which he was a director.

Organizing No Crime.

"I returned home in order to assist in the development of the Communist Party. I feel responsibility for this work, but I am only responsible to the Hungarian proletariat, to the Communist Party and to the Third International, which are my only competent judges."

Get an autographed copy of Red Cartoons by Fred Ellis and Robert Minor.

PUBLIC OPINION—What Is It Worth?

JAMES MALLENDER, Machinist.

CLEVELAND.—There seems to be a growing tendency during strikes, especially when the fight is favoring the workers, for public opinion to step in and demand that the strike be called off.

In the city of Cleveland it was this so-called public opinion that stopped the building laborers' strike. A strike that was fought for 13 weeks and was practically won, but, on the eve of victory, public opinion demanded that the strike be called off. So the men went back to work on the old conditions, agreeing to arbitration at some future date, which as any worker knows, means only one thing—the strike was lost.

—W. F. D.

Workers in Mid-West Aid Passaic Strikers

The cause of the Passaic textile strikers is appealing strongly to trade unionists throughout the middle west, it appears from a schedule of relief conferences under trade union auspices to be held in August.

The Chicago conference to be held in Machinists' hall August 12 has rallied the metal trades council and the United Hebrew Trades and over 20 local unions. More than 80,000 trade unionists and members of labor fraternal organizations will be represented, it was learned from the Passaic relief headquarters at 328 West Van Buren street.

In other cities in this region similar activity is manifest. Detroit's conference will be held August 9. There a recent benefit dance under Detroit Federation of Labor auspices netted a good sum for Passaic relief and a number of building trade unions have made direct donations.

In St. Louis the conference is scheduled for August 19, sponsored by officials of the cap makers' union. The Waukegan date is August 17. Kenosha will have a mass meeting the middle of August. Milwaukee's campaign is already under way. Bread and milk drives are being staged in Hammond, Gary, Rockford and Racine. South Bend had sent \$1,400 to Passaic before its July 13 conference and has been active since. Members of the plasterers', bricklayers' and masons' unions are on the relief committee there.

Akron Building Trades Aid Passaic Strikers

AKRON, O., Aug. 1.—Mother Bloor, field organizer of the general relief committee of textile strikers, addressed the Ohio Building Trades on invitation of the chairman.

Mother Bloor graphically depicted conditions in the strike area, and told of the need of strike relief and the work being carried on. She was given a tremendous ovation. A collection of \$70 was taken up for relief.

Durant Adds Another Million to Fortune

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—William C. Durant added another \$1,500,000 to his fortune when General Motors corporation shares soared to the record price of \$191.

The DAILY WORKER needs your five dollars—you need The DAILY WORKER. Send five for a year's sub before August 15!

Milk Wagon Strikers to Get \$30 Benefits

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Striking milk wagon drivers of the Alden Bros. dairies will receive strike benefits of about \$30 a week from assessments made on working members of Local No. 380, milk wagon drivers, and regular strike benefits. The International union has sanctioned the strike.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

To All Members of Local 100, I. L. G. W. U.!

This is to announce that election for local officers, delegates to Joint Board, United Hebrew Trades, Chicago Federation of Labor and Women's Trade Union League will take place on THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, at the union headquarters, 328 West Van Buren St. Come and elect the best capable members to represent you!

Polls will be open from 12 noon until 7 p. m. Bring your book with you.

H. ROSS, Chairman.
M. TERRY, Sec'y, Local 100.

FOR SALE

DODGE TOURING CAR, 1923.
Cheap. Call 134 N. Ashland.
Phone Seeley 0115.

On the Far East read also:

RUSSIA TURNS EAST, by Scott Nearing.
10 Cents

ONE DOLLAR.

With maps, illustrations and original documents.

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LOS ANGELES TAILORS HELP STRIKING DYERS

Cleaning Plant Bosses Admit Their Defeat

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1.—The Tailor Shop Owners' Association went overwhelmingly on record in favor of the striking cleaners, dyers, pressers and drapers in their fight against the wholesale plant owners' association.

Albert Bock and William Schneiderman appeared before the mass meeting to represent the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union. After presenting the case of what the strikers are fighting for, they appealed to the tailors not to send their work to any plants that might try to operate with scabs. The bosses' representatives, when they took the floor, became confused at the hostile greeting they received, stumbled about and admitted they were losing the strike.

Several plants have signified their intention of meeting the strikers' committee to sign an agreement with the union.

I. W. A. Has Mass Meeting in New York for British Miners

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—International Workers' Aid has arranged a mass meeting for Tuesday evening, August 10, to be held at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave. The purpose of the meeting is to give the workers of New York City an opportunity to express their support and solidarity with the 1,250,000 British coal miners who have been on strike since May 1.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

ON TO A HALF MILLION!

Distribute a half million copies of the pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join" by the end of this year.



"Say, Bill! What's a Bolshevik?"

"I dunno! The guy the boss brought to speak to us at the factory said that Bolsheviks were crooks who want to steal our wages."

OF COURSE Bill is wrong. But it's not his fault! It's YOUR fault!

How should Bill know better? He knows what the bosses' schools tell him. He knows what the bosses' newspapers tell him. He knows what the bosses' speakers tell him. And the bosses take good care that he is told the "right thing" for them—the bosses take care of themselves, don't you worry!

But you—you class conscious workers, you militant workers, you Bolsheviks—what are you doing to show Bill that the bosses' stuff isn't on the level? Isn't it YOUR business to see that your fellow-worker Bill thinks straight and knows what's what?

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE!

The new pamphlet by C. E. Ruthenberg—THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, WHAT IT STANDS FOR, WHY EVERY WORKER SHOULD JOIN—is just the thing to put Bill straight. This pamphlet sells for five cents a copy—to party units for 2½ cents. It tells in simple terms that everybody can understand just what it sets out to tell—what our party is, what it stands for, and why every worker should join. It is attractively printed and beautifully illustrated.

JUST GET THIS PAMPHLET INTO BILL'S HANDS. HE'LL READ IT. AND THEN HE'LL KNOW WHAT A BOLSHEVIK IS. AND MAYBE HE'LL WANT TO BE ONE!

Party units! Order a supply of these pamphlets immediately! Your quota is TWENTY PER MEMBER! Distribute them in the shops, in the neighborhoods, on the trade markets, at mass meetings, at picnics—everywhere there are workers!

TELL HALF A MILLION WORKERS WHAT THE PARTY STANDS FOR!

SOMETHING FOR EVERY PARTY MEMBER TO DO!

Send your orders to: National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WATCH THIS SECTION TOMORROW!

THE AMERICAN LEFT WING SHOULD GET INTO STEP WITH THE LEFT WING OF THE BRITISH WORKERS

Note.—This is the third in a series of articles written to stimulate the development of The DAILY WORKER into an effective mass organ of the left wing of American labor. It shows how the mass of the British left wing is struggling in the same direction, toward the same goal, in spite of the treacherous acts of some left leaders.

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL

AMERICAN Communists hail the achievements of our British comrades and join in wishing them well in the big tasks confronting them. These tasks are not much different from those that face the American party. In fact they run parallel in many respects.

THUS the last meeting of the central committee of the British Communist Party considered the fact that 3,000 new members had been brought into the party since the general strike that started on May 1, and that the party is now printing 70,000 copies of its official publication, "The Weekly Worker." It therefore decided:

First. To push forward, sparing no effort in the drive to recruit new members for the party.

Second. To increase the struggle for a 100,000 circulation for the party's weekly, thus paving the way for the "Worker's Daily" in England.

Similarly, two great tasks of the American party at the present time are the following:

First. To establish our DAILY WORKER as a powerful expression of the left wing of the American labor movement, capable of effectively joining in the leadership of the workers in all their great struggles as well as in combating their everyday and im-

mediate needs.

Second. To distribute half a million copies of the pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join."

These are the immediate tasks in the ceaseless campaign to build our party into a mass Communist Party, and to secure a mass influence for the party's official organ.

The resolution on The DAILY WORKER adopted by the last party plenum truly stated that:

"After two and one-half years the party still stands before the task of building its official organ, The DAILY WORKER, into a mass organ of the party.

"This task is inextricably bound up with the struggle to develop the party into a mass Communist Party and the building of a broad left wing in the American labor movement.

"It is impossible for The DAILY WORKER to develop on a broad scale unless the party influence among the masses is also widened, and conversely the party would be seriously handicapped without the development of a mass organ, a daily newspaper in the language of the country."

It is only thru the full realization of these facts, which are very simple in themselves, that every reader of The DAILY WORKER will give unreservedly of his time and energy toward the accomplishment of these tasks.

It is not difficult to analyze the reasons why there is a great influx into the British party at the present time, and why the demand grows for the "Worker's Daily."

The officialdom of British labor did not relish the general strike into which the labor masses forced them. As a result they betrayed the struggle at the first opportunity, using their leadership to defeat the interests of the workers. This was not only true of the right wing leaders; it also applied to some who had been called left wing officials. The general strike therefore acted as a great teacher. It showed to large masses of workers that everything the Communists had said about the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress was true. As a result there was a further movement to the left of British labor resulting in new members for the party, new readers for the party's official organ.

American labor has not yet advanced to the general strike stage. Its left wing is still very small. But it is growing.

The ultra-reaction of the labor officialdom in the railroad, mining, steel and other industries will result in the workers developing their left wing to make the fight for them. This development is slow in the great basic industries. But the ferment is there.

Already in some sections of the needle trades the workers have turned their backs on the former pre-war left wing leadership of the socialists that deserted the struggle against the bosses as it made war on militancy in the unions. Thus the struggles of the furriers' union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, under the new left wing leadership in New York City has resulted in the strengthening of our Communist press, and of an increasing influx of workers from this industry into the party. It was significant that the furriers took an active part in the July Fourth DAILY WORKER encampment and that they pledged themselves to secure 5,000 points in the recent DAILY WORKER subscription campaign.

Every labor struggle, no matter how small, can yield its proportionate share in building the left wing within the American labor movement. But it devolves upon the active left wingers to transmute these developments into sterling militancy. "Tired" militants will never secure the desired results.

This situation, of course, calls for greater activities of the readers of The DAILY WORKER in the labor unions, more energetic efforts among the workers on the job. Militants must become better propagandists, better educators, better organizers of the workers than they have ever been.

The backwardness of the American labor movement can be successfully fought only by the militants taking advantage of every new development that offers itself as an opportunity for another drive ahead.

Let the militants of America join the militants of Great Britain in the drive for more strength for the left wing thru getting more readers for the left wing press.

Every new subscriber for The DAILY WORKER helps build it a little more as a mass expression of aspiring American labor.

Manufacturers Fight Income Tax Proposal

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association in an appeal sent out to its membership urges them to do all they can to "enlist public support" against the proposed amendment to the state constitution that would give the legislature power to levy taxes on corporations and their property. The amendment is to be voted on in the fall elections.

The attitude of the party members was tolerant and patronizing; sometimes, even hostile to our methods.

McDonald Seeks to Extend Jury Quiz Another Month

Special Assistant State's Attorney Charles A. McDonald, vice-president of the Foreman Trust and Savings Bank, has made another request that on the expiration of the month allotted the present special grand jury a new one be appointed. Forty indictments were made by the grand jury yesterday in the voter fraud quiz, making a total of 150 indictments on charges of wholesale vote theft.

So far the grand jury has confined itself to the 20th, 21st and 27th wards.

An investigation of the finances of the Chicago sanitary district board was recommended by the grand jury.

The inquiry into expenditures of the sanitary district board was declared advisable "in view of the apparent relationship of the board with the Cook county primary election in April, and politics in general."

Andrews Gets British Accord.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 1.—General Andrews, American prohibition director, and officials of the British government have completed a new agreement for the administration of the Anglo-American treaty for the checking of rum-running into the United States, it was announced today.

SEND IN A SUB!

SAY THEY HAVE 'THE GOODSON VANISHING AIMEE

"Innocent Woman" Raps the Investigators

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 1.—"We have the goods," say Deputy District Attorney Ryan and City Captain of Detectives Herman Cline, after returning from an investigation of many days at Carmel-by-the-Sea, where it is charged Aimee Semple McPherson, the evangelist who said she was kidnapped and held for ransom, and her radio operator, Kenneth Ormiston, spent ten days during the time she was supposed to have been in the hands of the "kidnappers."

The two officers brought several written statements identifying a so-called Mrs. McIntire as Mrs. McPherson, and "Mr. McIntire" as Kenneth Ormiston. In addition it is claimed that the famous "green bathing suit" which Aimee had on when "kidnapped" was found at the deserted cottage at Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Refuses Fingerprints.

District Attorney Asa Keyes says his office is going to issue a public statement saying just what it has discovered.

\$1 OR \$5

As Little as That Is—

May Mean as Much as the Very Life of
The DAILY WORKER.

We Are in Danger!

This is a frank and open statement to our readers, friends and sympathizers. We are in the danger that faces every working class newspaper in July and August.

At this time subscriptions, bundle orders and DONATIONS fall away to the lowest point in the year. The income of the paper is NOT enough to sustain it, and—WE HAVE NO SURPLUS TO DEPEND ON!

So Here's What We Propose:

A Year's Subscription to the Daily Worker for

\$5.00

This offer remains good for both new subscriptions and renewals only.

UNTIL AUGUST 15!

If our readers and friends will come to our aid in the next two weeks with their own RENEWAL and get new subs THE DAILY WORKER CAN LIVE!



—By K. A. Suwanto in Red Cartoons.

And Here's Another Proposal:

\$1.00 Red Cartoons

Is without question the greatest publication of the art of American Labor ever issued. We ask you to buy it NOW. If you do—ROBERT MINOR and FRED ELLIS, two of the best American Labor artists, WILL AUTOGRAPH THE BOOK FOR YOU!

When it is a question of the life or death of the best Labor Daily ever issued in America,

Just What Will You Do?

Make your answer on this blank:

THE DAILY WORKER

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL

Enclosed \$..... for mos. subscription to
The DAILY WORKER.

Also \$..... for AUTOGRAPHED copies of
RED CARTOONS.

Name

Street

City..... State.....



CURTIS CANDY CO. EXPLOITS CHILD LABOR

Slave-Driving Foremen Rule Plant

By M. PERLIN.
(Worker Correspondent)

Charlie is sixteen. He goes to high school. He has five brothers and sisters younger than himself. His father is a tailor. It is very hard for him to make a living for a family of eight.

As soon as vacation time came around and school was let out Charlie started to look for a job. It took him about a week until he found a job at the Curtis Baby Ruth Candy Company.

He had to work nine and a quarter hours on week days and four and a quarter on Saturdays. If a worker refuses to work overtime he is fired. If he says something the foreman does not like he is in danger of losing his job.

After working for the company a few weeks one Friday Charlie had a headache. He was not strong enough to stand the abuse of the foreman. When the foreman came up to Charlie and began to abuse him, telling him that he works too slow, doesn't do his work right, Charlie could no longer remain silent. He told the foreman that he bothers him without cause and that his work had been done right.

Shortly after Charlie was called into the office. He was handed a check and told that he was no longer needed. As Charlie went out of the office he asked the foreman why he was fired.

The foreman showed Charlie a sign on the wall. On this sign were the rules of the factory. He pointed out the line that said "Every Worker Must Obey the Foreman."

"Alright," says Charlie, "put me back to work and I'll do as you tell me."

"Oh, no," replied the foreman, with scorn. "If you can speak to fresh to a foreman, you'll never be any good."

Charlie left the office with tears in his eyes and with a deep, deep hatred for foremen and bosses.

Look Over These PRIZES



Offered to workers sending in stories and news this week—winners to be announced in the issue of Friday, August 6.

1—"Left Wing Unionism," by David J. Saposs. A new study of radical tactics and policies in the American trade unions. A storehouse of invaluable information in a splendid cloth-bound edition.

2—"A Moscow Diary," by Anna Porter. A record of vivid impressions gathered by the author on a recent visit to Soviet Russia. A cloth-bound edition.

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WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Life of Milwaukee Candy Workers Is Not Very Sweet

By a Worker Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 1.—The life of the candy workers of Milwaukee is not as sweet as it may seem. In the Albro's Chocolate Co. on 5th street, they work nine hours a day and receive only 35 cents an hour. Young boys 15 years of age are being enforced the wage cut that led to the present textile strike, had a conference July 27 with Sen. Borah.

Johnson's own statement to newspaper correspondents was defiant. He said that the mill owners would never deal with Albert Weisbord and the United Front Committee, which organized the strike and has led it for more than six months. Ignoring the fact that there is no other organization among the strikers, Johnson insisted that the United Front Committee was made up of Communists, and that as a good American he could not meet any such group to discuss a settlement.

At the Ellin's Chocolate Co. on Washington Rd., the men earn between 40 to 47½ cents an hour. By working hard nine hours a day they earn between \$20 to \$25 a week. There are many girls and women working there. They earn between 30 to 35 cents an hour. At the end of the week they have between \$14 to \$16.40. This is not enough to live on. The cost of living is high and the workers in these sweet shops are constantly worrying how to make ends meet.

Northern New Jersey May Witness Traction Strike Next October

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees may call a strike against the Public Service Transportation and Railways companies which control transportation in Northern New Jersey, it is reported.

The union has demanded that when the present agreement expires on Oct. 1, the companies grant a 25 per cent wage increase. The companies counter this with a proposal that they cut wages 10 per cent, claiming that the railroads and buses operated by the companies "have not been earning operating expenses for more than two years."

SEN. BORAH HAS TALK WITH HEAD OF BOTANY MILL

Johnson Refuses to Meet with Strike Leaders

By LAURENCE TODD,
Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—(FP)—Col. Chas. F. H. Johnson, vice-president and manager of the Botany Worsted Mills in Passaic where was enforced the wage cut that led to the present textile strike, had a conference July 27 with Sen. Borah.

Johnson's own statement to newspaper correspondents was defiant. He said that the mill owners would never deal with Albert Weisbord and the United Front Committee, which organized the strike and has led it for more than six months. Ignoring the fact that there is no other organization among the strikers, Johnson insisted that the United Front Committee was made up of Communists, and that as a good American he could not meet any such group to discuss a settlement.

What Borah replied to Johnson's arguments in their private conference was not revealed. But Borah made it plain afterward that hope of a settlement turned upon the possibility of creating a committee with which the bosses would deal. He said he had talked with Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, and was impressed with the importance of a conference to be held in Passaic between the United Front Committee and a group of officials of A. F. of L. organizations.

It appears that Johnson did not promise Borah that he would meet a committee of the strikers if they should decide to elect a new one. Johnson did not say that, if the A. F. of L. took charge, he would enter into negotiations for a settlement. He merely refused to meet the existing committee, claiming that they were Communists.

Borah Hopeful.

Nevertheless, Borah takes a hopeful tone, believing that progress has been made toward a discussion of terms. Weisbord's action, in volunteering to withdraw whenever any substitute leadership of the strike shall be provided, has impressed him. His talk with Secretary Morrison also led him to believe that the A. F. of L. might decide to co-operate. He knows that any formal action must be taken by the United Textile Workers of America, but he also knows that the U. T. W. A. will not long resist the executive council of the A. F. of L. if the council determines that these Passaic strikers must be taken into the regular movement.

Borah's Argument.

An incidental, if silent, argument against any refusal by Col. Johnson to deal with a non-radical committee of the strikers is found in the fact that Borah is chairman of a senate committee which is to investigate the Alien Property Custodian's handling of seized alien property. The Botany Worsted Mills went through the hands of the Alien Property Custodian, and Johnson holds his present job because of the favor of the custodian at the time of the war. He may become an important witness when Borah's committee gets under way, in November.

Productive Societies.

In (b) the purpose is for the workers to supplant the employer by means of their own or borrowed capital. The profits of the enterprise, otherwise appropriated by the employer, go to swell the wages of the workers, by means of bonuses, etc. This kind of co-operation has had a very limited success. It is easy to see that productive co-operation can only be carried on successfully in those industries which employ small numbers of workers, where a small amount of starting capital only is required for tools, machinery and materials, and where the commodities are destined mainly for local markets. In these days of trusts, combinations, and cartels, these conditions are rigorously curtailed.

Again, the limited success of a number of such ventures, as in boot and shoe manufacture, is only possible by the fact that the market for the goods is through the channels of consumers' societies.

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THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4713

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in Chicago only):	By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$8.00 per year	\$4.50 six months
\$2.50 three months	\$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB, Editors

Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Advertising rates on application.

The Drug Clerks' Union

Like the fellow reading a message from home, who did not know whether to laugh or to cry because of a blurred letter which could drastically alter the meaning of a word, we are at loss whether to giggle or growl over the following comment on the organization of the Chicago Drug Clerks' Union that appeared in the official organ of the Chicago Retail Druggists Association. Our sophisticated readers will probably say: "Some union!" and let it go at that:

"One of the most significant stands this board has taken is the one in regard to the drug clerk's union. After numerous conferences with the officers of the Chicago Drug Clerk's Union, and after having received the promise of their officers to confer with the C. R. D. A. on all questions of policy of the union, your board without a dissenting vote decided to work along with them for the betterment of conditions in the drug business. This is the age of organization, and we as members of the C. R. D. A., who are thoroughly convinced of its value cannot consistently oppose the organization of others. Furthermore we believe that much good will come from this step we have taken, provided the union lives up to its promise and confers with the C. R. D. A. on all problems, so that an equitable solution may be reached. The Drug Clerks' Union realizes that they can accomplish little without the moral support of the C. R. D. A. and it is hardly probable that they will do anything to incur our disapproval. The C. R. D. A. should keep in close touch with the union, and I would recommend that from time to time we send a representative to their meetings to address them on various topics. I believe that it would be advisable to have men address them on subjects of pharmaceutical interest, salesmanship, window dressing, advertising, accounting, profits, etc. If this cannot be done without cost, an appropriation by the C. R. D. A. should be made for that purpose. We all know that a good clerk is more valuable than a poor one, and any money we spend in improving our clerks is well spent. The clerk today realizes that if he wants to make his position more lucrative that it is largely up to him to do so. A proprietor of one of the chain stores has this slogan for his clerks, 'If you want more money get it from the customer, not from the boss.'

Another Visit from Abroad

The federal government of Australia is sending to the United States a delegation of industrialists, "representing" employers and employees to investigate the reasons for the industrial prosperity of the United States. The government will pay all the expenses.

This delegation could very well save the time and money spent on the trip as well as the printers' ink and white paper that will be ruined by the written report of what they will surely learn. It is an Australian edition of the Daily Mail investigation which also represented "capital and labor" the the labor side of it was so watery that even J. H. Thomas did not sponsor it.

As was expected the Daily Mail delegation report, attributed the prosperity of the United States to the better feeling existing between employers and employees in this country. The workers work harder here than in England, produce more, and the employees know how to secure their co-operation. The reasonableness of the American labor leaders was also favorably commented on in contrast to the hostility of the majority of the British leaders.

While the Daily Mail delegation was in the United States it received invitations to dine with members of the executive committee of the A. F. of L. and with some of the nation's leading bankers. The attitude of both was reported to be sane and conservative. Also safe.

The Australian delegation will meet with similar treatment. It will make a similar report. Its object is to lay the foundations for a great campaign against trade unionism in Australia.

Needless to say no bona fide members of Australian trade unions will be in this fake delegation.

This is a good one. When the Deneen group wanted a clean honorable and honest primary they appealed to their U. S. Marshal Anderson to supply a sufficient number of deputies to insure the inviolability of the sacred ballot against the guns of the Crowe-Barrett-Capone-Thompson-Klondyke O'Donnell gangsters. And what do you think Anderson did? He called up McQueeney's detective agency on West Madison street and authorized that gentleman to supply the help.

Post office automobiles are in for a jolly old winter if Federal Judge Adam J. Cliffe, continues to play the role of Santa Claus until further notice. The judge (O wise and noble judge!) authorized the use of \$250,000 of seized bootleg alcohol for use in mail truck radiators during the cold weather. Hijacking should become a popular outdoor sport next winter.

Fitzpatrick and Nockels advised Judge John McGoorty that they would like to have a hand in the running of the county jail. Half a dozen members of the I. L. G. W. U. are still there for violating the injunction. Now, we see the strategy. If McGoorty appoints John or Ed to the committee said John or Ed will blow a little hole in the wall and let the girls crawl out. This is a better method than asking Len Small for a pardon, or fighting the injunction.

News of a victory for union bakers in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, is encouraging in those days of injunctions. The bakers won recognition of the union, reduction of hours from 72 to 50 a week and time and a half for overtime. Congratulations.

Whether Kenneth Ormiston was or was not with Aimee McPherson in the little cottage by the sea reading the old testament, may not be known for some time. Kenneth disappeared, apparently never having heard the warning: "Woe to the vanished."

Chief of Detectives William Shoemaker is taking a vacation. So is the man who "killed McSwiggin," we fear.

SOVIET WORKERS REPLY TO THE INQUIRIES FROM UNITED STATES TOILERS

The following letters are from Russian workers in reply to inquiries from their comrades in the United States who are interested in learning how things are going in the Soviet Union. The writers are on the job, in the factories, mines or on the farms. They are all taking a conscious part in building up the economy of their own country. However hard their task is they are confident of success and hopeful that the day is not far distant when the workers of every country will join with them in making this world a heaven for the toilers.

Dear Comrade Rañk:
I will try to clear up the questions you do not understand. Firstly you ask whether we have piece work. Yes, piece work does exist and at the present time we cannot get on without it. You evidently misunderstood me.

I wrote the British comrades an article concerning the economic question and the life of the Russian workers in the metal industry. I also wrote about direct piece work. And you speak of some kind of additional pay to my wages.

Further, there are many things I get besides my wages: one pair of sapogs (leather top boots), and a working coat and even trousers for a year. I also get 1½ pounds of soap a month and a towel which is changed once a week.

Under czarism we used to come out of the factories looking like so many devils. The iron founders could pride themselves specially about this.

You ask whether the workers are entitled to free tools supplied by the enterprise. Yes, they are. And if I work with my own tools I get 12 roubles a year for them. A moulder probably gets much more for his tools than a founder. You ask in what form we receive wages. We get them twice a month. We get the money individually in a little envelope without leaving our places. This is a new innovation which is very convenient.

We have no deductions from our wages. I earn from 100 to 150 roubles a month, from which I make payments to the trade union, and one or two other organizations, which altogether takes up about 8 roubles. We pay our dues here on a percentage basis: the less one receives, the less he pays for membership dues, for rent, and municipal services. Nothing more is taken into account and the workers' pay equally for such things as bread, boots, clothes, for instance.

There is one question I would like to ask you. How much do you earn and what are your expenses. And how is the insurance of workers arranged.

With Communist greetings to you, Ivan Ivanov.

Address: Moscow, Gavrikova Ulitsa, Lesnoriadskiy pereulok, No. 6, Kv. 6.

From a Peasant Woman.

Dear Comrades:

We send our warm greetings from the masses of village correspondents from the most distant corners.

Now, comrades of foreign lands, we are all equal; now we have no longer any bloody hangmen—we are rid of them. When we attend general meetings, farm laborers, shepherds, middle peasants or poor peasants are all equal with us; there is place for all and all equally listen to us and equally put our words into action.

At every one of our meetings we sympathize with you in your state of suppression. We know how difficult it is to live under the bourgeois yoke. Dear comrades, get stronger. Rid yourself of the bourgeois oppression.

Before the Soviet regime we also lived under the oppression of the bloody land-owning vampires. They oppressed me and dulled my mind, not allowing me to gain knowledge. When I tried to learn the German or French languages they taught me such nonsense that I had to leave off learning. Now under the Soviet system we are able to learn whatever we are capable of.

I am a woman farm worker and work for the president of the Peasant Mutual Aid committee in our rural district; in the autumn I am going to take part in higher educational courses.

Well, dear comrades such are our great achievements during the last eight or nine years. Under czarism I could not even think of going to higher courses.

Claudia Rikhomirova.

U. S. Navy to Build Big Dirigible Three

France and Spain Divide the Spoils of Moroccan War.



France and Spain have just signed what is politely known as a treaty for co-ordination of the activities of the two countries for the "Economic and physical reconstruction of Morocco." This actually means dividing up the mines and resources of the conquered country between big French capital and big Spanish capital. Photo shows, seated, left to right, Aristide Briand, of France, Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator, and Marshall Pétain of France.

Last Words on Evolution

By ERNEST HAECKEL.

PREFACE.

Did a deity make the universe in six days? Did he produce the "first man" by laying a magician's hand on a piece of mud? Did he then extract a rib from the man and magnify it into a woman?

This is the explanation of life given by the supernaturalists. Their gods do everything but what they ought to do. But no matter what they do, the supernaturalists can always tell you there is a good reason for it.

During the eucharistic congress held recently in Chicago the priests changed little bits of cracker and wine into the "body and blood of Christ." Hundreds of thousands of people swallowed the wafers without feeling that they were guilty of "cannibalism." Yet those man-eating catholics would feel highly offended if told they were not made by a god out of a chunk of mud, but ascended from a lower form of life and actually were part of the animal kingdom.

Superstition is one of the most effective weapons used against the workers. Superstition is another name for religion. Every worker should be acquainted with the theory of evolution and be in a position to meet the muddled arguments of the supernaturalists.

Ernest Haeckel, the great German scholar, was one of the world's greatest authorities on the subject of evolution.

His book, "Last Words on Evolution," a popular summary of the doctrine of evolution, will be run serially in THE DAILY WORKER. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity to get acquainted or renew your acquaintance with the greatest scientist.—Editor.

In the beginning of April, 1905, I received from Berlin a very unexpected invitation to deliver a popular scientific lecture at the Academy of Music in that city. I at first declined this flattering invitation, with thanks, sending them a copy of a printed declaration, dated July 17, 1901, which I had made frequent use of, to the effect that "I could not deliver any more public lectures, on account of the state of my health, my advanced age, and the many labors that were still incumbent on me."

I was persuaded to make one departure from this fixed resolution, first, by the pressing entreaties of many intimate friends at Berlin. They represented to me how important it was to give an account myself to the educated Berlin public of the chief evolutionary conclusions I had advocated for forty years. They pointed out emphatically that the increasing reaction in higher circles, the growing audacity of intolerant orthodoxy, the preponderance of Ultramontanism, and the dangers that this involved for freedom of thought in Germany, for the university and the school, made it imperative to take vigorous action. It

was with great pleasure that I express my cordial thanks to those who invited me to deliver these lectures, and who did so much to make my stay in the capital pleasant; and also to my hearers for their amiable and sympathetic attention.

Ernest Haeckel.
Jena, May 9, 1905.
(To be continued)

happened that I had just been following the interesting efforts that the church has lately made to enter into a peaceful compromise with its deadly enemy, Monistic science. It has decided to accept to a certain extent, and to accommodate to its creed (in a distorted and mutilated form) the doctrine of evolution, which it has vehemently opposed for thirty years.

This remarkable change of front on the part of the church militant seemed to me so interesting and important, and at the same time so misleading and mischievous, that I chose it as the subject of a popular lecture, and accepted the invitation to Berlin.

After a few days, when I had written my discourse, I was advised from Berlin that the applications for admission were so numerous that the lecture must either be repeated or divided into two. I chose the latter course, as the material was very abundant. In compliance with an urgent request, I repeated the two lectures (April 17 and 18); and as demands for fresh lectures continued to reach me, I was persuaded to add a "farewell lecture" (on April 19), in which I dealt with a number of important questions that had not been adequately treated.

The noble gift of effective oratory has been denied me by nature. The I have taught for eighty-eight terms at the little University of Jena, I have never been able to overcome a certain nervousness about appearing in public, and have never acquired the art of expressing my thoughts in burning language and with appropriate gesture. For these and other reasons I have rarely consented to take part in scientific and other congresses; the few speeches that I have delivered on such occasions, and are issued in collected form, were drawn from me by my deep interest in the great struggle for the triumph of truth. However, in the three Berlin lectures—my last public address—I had no design of winning my hearers to my opinions by means of oratory. It was rather my intention to put before them, in connected form, the great groups of bio-

logical facts, by which they could, on impartial consideration, convince themselves of the truth and importance of the theory of evolution.

Readers who are interested in the evolution controversy, as I here describe it, will find in my earlier works ("The History of Creation," "The Evolution of Man," "The Riddle of the Universe" and "The Wonders of Life") a thorough treatment of the views I have summarily presented. I do not belong to the amiable group of "men of compromise," but am in the habit of giving candid and straightforward expression to the convictions which a half-century of serious and laborious study has led me to form. If I seem to be a tactless and inconsiderate "fighter," I pray you to remember that conflict is the father of all things," and that the victory of pure reason over current superstition will not be achieved without a tremendous struggle. But I regard ideas only in my struggles; to the persons of my opponents I am indifferent, bitterly as they have attacked and slandered my own person.

Altho I have lived in Berlin for many years as student and teacher, and have always been in communication with scientific circles there, I have only once before delivered a public lecture in that city. That was on "The Division of Labor in Nature and Human Life" (December 17, 1888). I was, therefore, somewhat gratified to be able to speak there again (and for the last time), after thirty-six years, especially as it was in the very spot, the hall of the Academy of Music, in which I had heard the leaders of the Berlin University speak fifty years ago.

It is with great pleasure that I express my cordial thanks to those who invited me to deliver these lectures, and who did so much to make my stay in the capital pleasant; and also to my hearers for their amiable and sympathetic attention.

Ernest Haeckel.
Jena, May 9, 1905.
(To be continued)

100 PER CENTERS.

Two years ago George Washington was declared to have been the first of American realtors. A year later a learned graduate of Amherst College proclaimed that he was the first of American realtors to be outdone, a committee of true patriots has just elected god to be an American citizen.—From The Nation.

WITH THE STAFF

Being Things From Here and There Which Have Inspired Us to Folly or Frenzy

Weigh Boss No. 2

Life is short and art is fleeting, as Art Shields gives us another story on the weigh boss. Here it is:

All cars were alike to the Weigh Boss at No. 2 Mine, Winkler, Pennsylvania. Some of them piled high with coal like a hay wagon piled with hay. He weighed them all alike: 1,900 pounds.

One day a 12-ton mine locomotive got stuck on the scale by mistake.

"What does that weigh?" a miner jeered.

"Nineteen hundred!" shouted the Weigh Boss impatiently, without looking up. "Rush it over, you Bugger!"

A CLEAN SWEEP, WE HOPE.

I called attention to my presence with a question, "Where are you staying?" "At the Mitre." "But that's hardly any distance!" The distance in my voice stirred her humor. "If I'd known we were to meet this morning, I might have chosen a more distant hotel." She swept me with a mischievous glance.—From a magazine romance.

PARTY HARMONY.

(And it came to pass, that when Mr. Wright, Negro Republican boss of Chicago's Second ward came before Senator Reed, the party discipline of the G. O. P. came into view. Let the republican Tribune tell it:

Mr. Wright said that he "appointed and removed" the members of his organization; and "they all act in harmony with me, or they don't stay long."

"You have an understanding with them on getting the vote out to the polls?"

"No, I don't have any understanding with them; I instruct them what to do."

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AN HONORABLE CONCLUSION ACCORDING TO THE NATION